

Unsettled weather tonight and tomorrow, with occasional showers.

The Washington Times

—GET THE BEST—
THE SUNDAY TIMES

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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

FRANCE CONVINCED THAT THE KAISER WANTS TO FIGHT

Rouvier Now Said to Show Delcasse's Apprehensions.

PEOPLE ARE AWAKENING

Germany's Attitude Unpromising on Points at Issue Between Countries.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

PARIS, June 17.—Unofficial France is just awakening to the very serious situation in the negotiations with Germany and is beginning to realize that the country may be on the brink of a great war with her powerful neighbor. The government has been long aware of it.

M. Delcasse, according to a close friend, long ago made up his mind that Germany had gone to work deliberately to force a quarrel on France, as soon as the developments in the Far East demonstrated that Russia had her hands full with Japan and could give no assistance to her ally.

Rouvier Now Convinced.

It is said now that M. Rouvier has come to the same conclusion that M. Delcasse had reached and believes that France is faced by a crisis where she must enter into a partnership with Germany against the rest of Europe with the Kaiser as senior partner, or must take a stand where Germany must back down or fight. In the negotiations which have been pending between the two countries, Germany has assumed so uncompromising an attitude that it is plain she wants no settlements of the points at issue on terms which France can consistently grant except as an ally for offense and defense.

It has been held out to France that in an alliance between France and Germany, she could dominate and ultimately divide Europe and the greater part of the world.

Statesman Discusses Alliance.

A well known French statesman, in speaking of this point said:

"It would be all well for France to go into such an alliance if there was any assurance that with its aims accomplished Germany would not then seek to absorb France. It is this fear that prevents France from considering such an alliance seriously. Much will depend upon the attitude of the other powers. If it becomes evident that France is to be left to meet the crisis alone, Germany may perhaps have her way.

If, however, France is assured of the proper backing of the Kaiser, she may be called, as you say in America."

In the meantime the preparations for trouble are being carried forward actively but quietly.

England Is Getting Ready And May Assist France

(Special Copyright Cable.)

LONDON, June 17.—England is getting ready for trouble. While it is hoped that the Franco-German crisis may pass without serious consequences the British government, which is watching developments very closely, is convinced that this is by no means sure. It is now said on high authority that the recall of the battleships from the China squadron, which was announced immediately after Togo's great victory, was as much due to the ugly affairs in Europe as to the fact that England ally controlled the Eastern seas.

There is a constant interchange of views between Paris and London, and Lord Lansdowne is kept promptly informed of every move. France has been promised the aid of England, not alone in the Moroccan affair, but in the other matters in dispute. It is freely stated privately that Germany pushes France into war, England will self-defense will have to go to her assistance. The British position is to do with a free hand than ever she has been.

In Asia she is fully protected by the Japanese alliance and Russia's present impotency, while she is remarkably free from her usual crop of "little wars."

Public opinion, which is now back England in helping France, as Germany has come to be regarded as England's enemy, the fight for the world's commerce, and far-sighted statesmen have long prophesied that an armed clash between the two powers was inevitable.

Every effective ship in the British navy soon will be ready for active service, and the preliminary steps for the mobilization of the army already have been taken. The armories and arms factories are all running on full time, and it would not take long for England to be on war footing.

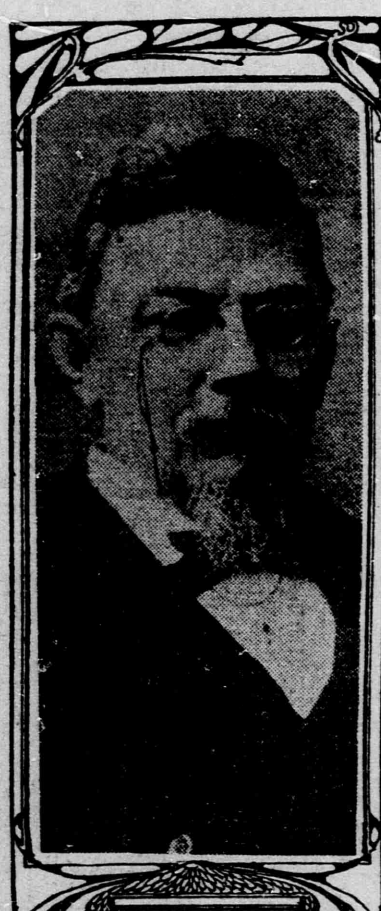
It is not believed that the United States would be able to keep out of it, if a general European war should be precipitated. Her colonial interests must be protected, and her interests as a world power, a formidable competitor for the world's commerce would, it is believed, compel her to take part in the conflict.

MOODY TO REPORT ON SANTA FE TUESDAY

Attorney General Moody announces that on Tuesday statements will be made public by the President and himself relative to the investigation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, for alleged rebating to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The statements will explain the reason for the withdrawal of special counsel of Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati.

\$17.00 to Indianapolis and Return Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account National Gynastic Festival. Tickets on sale at Washington at above rate June 19 and 20; good returning until June 21 inclusive. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GOVERNOR



S. W. PENNYPACKER.
Philadelphia Reformers Look to Him to Remove "Boss" Durham From His State Office.

PENNYPACKER IS OUT OF MACHINE

Will, It Is Said, Oust Durham From Office.

CHANGES IN CANDIDATES

Republican Leaders in Philadelphia Decide That Those Nominated Must Step Aside.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Governor Pennypacker has been drawn into the fight against the municipal grafters, and his sympathy is with the reformers. The governor, although he is a Philadelphian, and a former judge of common pleas court here, held aloof from the fight until the sensational disclosures directly implicating "Boss" Israel W. Durham as a partner in the McNichol contracting syndicate, which has had the taxpayers by the throat for ten years, were made.

Since it happens that Durham is a State official, holding the \$20,000 a year office of insurance commissioner, the governor now feels justified in taking a hand in the dethronement of the leader. Pennypacker hitherto has been aligned with the "machine," but only by reason of his sincere personal admiration for his cousin, the late Senator Quay. He publicly proclaimed the latter as "greater than Henry Clay or Daniel Webster," but since Quay's death there has been no bond connecting the governor and the Republican "gang."

It is said today that he has announced his determination to oust Durham from the insurance commission, and to take other measures calculated to aid Mayor Weaver's crusade.

Warrants, it is said, have been issued for the arrest of Durham, State Senator McNichol, Peter E. Costello, the former director of public works, whom Weaver ousted, and John W. Hill, who has just resigned as chief of the bureau of filtration.

Candidates Must Step Aside.

At a conference of the Republican leaders held this morning it was definitely decided that the present candidates for sheriff, coroner, and city commissioners, should step aside, and that new men should be nominated in their places. This is to be done in response to a demand of the union league for reform within the party lines to save the party from threatened defeat.

It is understood that the city committee will hold a conference with the

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Weather conditions are now unsettled throughout the country, except in the north Pacific States, with a trough of low pressure extending from Texas to the upper lakes, and a marked disturbance over the middle plateau. There have been general rains and thunderstorms over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the middle Atlantic States and New England, and also local showers in the northern plateau.

Temperatures have generally risen, except in the upper lake region, and they are considerably above the seasonal average in the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, the lower lake region, and New England.

There will be showers and thunderstorms tonight and Sunday in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States, with lower temperatures over the two former districts. In the east Gulf States the weather will be generally fair.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 76
12 noon 82
1 p. m. 85

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 7:27
Sun rises tomorrow 4:31

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today 2:26 p. m.
High tide today 8:24 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 2:45 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 8:40 a. m., 9:15 p. m.

BOMBSHELL IN CIVIL SERVICE'S MESSER INQUIRY

May Make Knox Federal Leader in Place of Penrose.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

Story of Washington Men Implicated in Philadelphia Frauds Now Revealed.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

Far-reaching political importance is attached to the conclusion by the Civil Service Commission of its inquiry into the Messer and Parks Federal appointment cases in Philadelphia.

The connection of the persons named with Samuel Salter's ballot-box stuffing expedition of 1899, a notorious affair known to all Philadelphians, has been thoroughly investigated in the past few days and an interesting announcement is anticipated when President Roosevelt receives the official report.

It is believed that the President, in view of the Philadelphia municipal upheaval, has determined to gather information direct as to the methods pursued in the Quaker City to make the Federal Government the mere instrument and co-partner of the Philadelphia machine in taking care of corrupt politicians who had done the "dirty work" for the "gang." These men had to be provided for in some official way and the Federal Government was found to be the easiest to manipulate, since the Washington officials could not be expected to be posted as to the malodorous records of all the men recommended for office.

Knox the New Leader.

Perhaps the main result of the commission's recent inquiry has been to develop this fact in a way that is likely to satisfy the President of a few things which may not have been entirely clear to him heretofore. Senator Penrose, the dispenser of Federal patronage in Pennsylvania since Quay's death, has been thoroughly identified with Durham, McNichol and the other recently discredited leaders in Philadelphia. This fact is thought to have impressed the President with the idea that a continuance of favors to Penrose will convey the undoubted impression that he approves all the Senator's political methods.

Such a supposition would be so far from the truth that it is revealed in the Administration circles some drastic action is expected, albeit in a quiet way.

It is accepted that Senator Knox will be recognized as the President's personal representative in the making of Federal appointments in Pennsylvania hereafter, and that his recommendations will not be those of corrupt politicians. The fact that Senator Knox no longer makes his home at Pittsburgh, from which city he was elected to the Senate, but spends his time at Valley Forge, just in the suburbs of Philadelphia, strengthens the view that the President may readily decide to turn him chiefly hereafter instead of Penrose.

The Commission's Report.

Civil Service Commissioner Greene was again at his desk this morning after his official visit to Philadelphia with Commissioner Alfred W. Cooley. The latter had just returned from Cambridge, Mass., for the commencement exercises at Harvard, from which he was graduated ten years ago. He has a duplicate copy of the report on the Philadelphia case and when he has reviewed the original copy now in the hands of Commissioner Greene, will present it to the President. This will probably be done on Tuesday next.

The conclusions reached by the commission will be presented to the President, it is thought, will fully sustain the charges made by the reformers. Robert D. Jenks, in behalf of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, this morning presented to the President a copy of the report, and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Messer's dismissal from office will be for the good of the Federal service.

Base Practices Shown Up.

The commission's report covers nine typewritten pages, and goes at length into the general conditions investigated by them. It is of especial interest to Washingtonians, as well as Pennsylvanians in the Government service here, since the whole scheme was laid bare by a Washington man, while others here participated in the election frauds.

George K. Kirkland is the local man who exposed the job. According to his own story to the commission, he became aware that a gang of election repeaters was going from Washington to Philadelphia for the fall election of 1899. Philadelphia for the fall election of 1899. Philadelphia for the fall election of 1899.

Thus the matter rested until this morning, when friends prevented a renewal of hostilities.

A Second Encounter.

An hour later H. Maurice Talbot and Viers met on the street, and Viers suggested that since fines had been paid and the two were alone, they proceed to settle their differences. The men went at it without more ado, and Talbot was knocked down. Friends interfered, and an armistice was declared.

Friends of both Viers and the Talbots went to work to try and patch up peace, but met with little encouragement from either side. Peace warants were suggested, but both Talbot and Viers declined to swear one out. Viers declaring that he was "not afraid of Talbot."

Thus the matter rested until this morning, when friends prevented a renewal of hostilities.

ALEXANDRIAN GETS
TWELVE MONTHS IN JAIL

Richard C. Burnett was yesterday convicted in the corporation court of Alexandria of selling liquor without a license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and spend the next twelve months of his life in the Alexandria county jail.

Burnett is known as the much-indicted man of Alexandria. It is said that he had been aggressively fighting liquor for some time, and was indicted for some offense in the last few years. His wife was indicted with him, but on motion of State's Attorney Brent she was dismissed. It is said that one of the witnesses varied greatly in the evidence he gave yesterday, and in what he said before the grand jury. A motion to set aside the verdict was overruled, but a stay of judgment was granted for thirty days.

Burnett was defended by Messrs. Machen and Moncre. The former was very sarcastic in his references to the grand jury.

How the Gang Worked.

Kirkland communicated the details of the plan to a Philadelphia newspaper which had been aggressively fighting ballot-box stuffing and was urged to join the party of repeaters. He did so and accompanied them to Philadelphia, where they stopped at the Hotel Scott, near the Broad Street Station, just opposite City Hall.

On the morning of election day they got into touch with Samuel Salter, then deputy coroner, and as alleged, the whole crowd, headed by Salter, participated in the election frauds.

(Continued on Second Page.)

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$1.25.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday and Sunday; tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited, and good for return until Sunday night.—Adv.

MAY REPRESENT JAPAN AT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS



FIELD MARSHAL YAMAGATA.
From Associated Press Copyright by H. E. WHITE, N.Y.

TAFT NOT EAGER TO GO ON BENCH

War Secretary Remains in Presidential Race.

NOT TO SUCCEED FULLER

Taft Is the Favorite Son of the Administration for the Roosevelt Succession.

Secretary of War Taft has not heard of the plan to place him on the Supreme Bench in succession to Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, thus taking him out of the list of serious Presidential possibilities.

This assertion is made unequivocally on authority which unquestionably is above dispute. The Secretary has been represented in some recent dispatches as about to be withdrawn from the Presidential lists by reason of his impending elevation to the Chief Justiceship. Not only is this not true, but it is said on equally good authority that the Secretary of War is not aspiring to the judicial position.

Extreme interest was developed in political circles by the reports printed in several newspapers that the Secretary would soon be taken from the array of aspirants for the Roosevelt succession. It was represented that this decision of the matter would leave Senator Foraker a free field in Ohio, and would also take the Roosevelt Administration out of consideration as a factor in determining the succession. Secretary Taft has been looked upon as the candidate most favored by the President, and this belief has been strengthened by recent activities of Secretary Taft.

Denial Is Significant.

There is, therefore, especial significance in the prompt and definite denial of the Chief Justiceship story which was forthcoming today. It is considered by politicians as tantamount to placing the Secretary of War indefinitely in the Presidential field. It makes very apparent that there will be a contest for control of the Ohio delegation unless conditions greatly change; it is taken to mean that the Roosevelt Administration will permit its followers to understand that it has a favorite son, and that the head of the War Department is the preferred one.

Secretary Taft has very plainly been the actual premier among the President's advisers for some time past. He has been put forth as the spokesman of the Administration in some important matters. He has clearly allied himself as the Cabinet exponent of the "Roosevelt idea." He has been accepted as the main most likely to make appeal to the country as a representative of the Roosevelt type of thought and action. He has been growing from day to day into a larger figure on the Presidential horizon.

No Indecorous Side-Taking.

It is well known that the President has given assurance that he will not indecorously take sides or allow the Administration to be forced into the position of apparently doing so. But the followers of the President will make their choice of candidates; and Secretary Taft has been more and more looked upon as the leader around whom they would be likely to rally.

With Secretary Taft out of it, Vice President Fairbanks would be the dominating figure at this time. It is not too much to say that Mr. Fairbanks himself believes he would have an easy way to the White House if Taft were to keep out of it, or if the Ohio fight between Taft and Foraker should render both unavailable.

This is the delicate situation which Secretary Taft's friends are considering. It is understood, that it is not too much to say that Mr. Fairbanks himself believes he would have an easy way to the White House if Taft were to keep out of it, or if the Ohio fight between Taft and Foraker should render both unavailable.

At quarantine the revenue cutters were notified. They made haste to meet the vessel as she came up the bay at full speed. The cutter Hudson was first. Captain Lewis swung out to the commander of the cutter:

"Stand by us to the pier. We are on fire and the fire is not under control."

The cutter Calumet, anchorage cutter Manhattan, and immigration cutter Immigrant, followed the Hudson and the rest of the fleet. The cutter Hudson was first. Captain Lewis swung out to the commander of the cutter:

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JAPAN MAY HAVE GIVEN CONSENT TO ARMISTICE

Orders to Stop War Possibly Sent to Oyama and Linevitch.

ST. PETERSBURG REPORT

Marshal Yamagata to Head Plenipotentiaries If Ito Remains Home.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—It is reported here that Japan has consented to a short armistice and that instructions have been sent to Linevitch and Oyama to arrange for a cessation of hostilities pending the meeting of the peace commissions.

The report has not yet been verified. It is expected that an announcement of the personnel of the plenipotentiaries will be made not later than next Tuesday and that the first meeting will be held some time in July.

The industrial situation is growing more threatening. Strikes are spreading and there is an increase in the disturbance growing out of peace negotiations.

England Protests Sinking Of an English Ship

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—Strong representations were made to the Russian government this afternoon on the part of Great Britain in connection with the sinking of merchant vessels belonging to neutral powers.

The representations especially deal with the sinking of the St. Kilda, a British steamer, by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Dnieper, not far from Hongkong on June 5.

The St. Kilda was captured by the Dnieper on June 4. A prize crew was placed on board.

On the following morning, when the vessel was out of sight of land, the prize crew fired a torpedo to the stern of the steamer and then deserted her. The torpedo failed to explode, however, and the Dnieper, which had lingered near, fired on the steamer until she went down.

Forty-one Chinamen of the St. Kilda's crew and her mails were transferred to the Dnieper by the Torres in Malacca Strait and landed at Singapore.

General Linevitch's Forces Now Entirely Encompassed

(Special Copyright Cable.)

TOKYO, June 17.—Unofficial reports from Manchuria, on the extreme east of the Japanese front, and those of Nogi, on the extreme left, have come together; and that the aim of Oyama since the fighting before Lioyang began, to hedge in the Russians with a complete circle of steel, has practically been accomplished.

The narrow gap along the railroad is alone unclosed and this probably will be closed in a short time unless an armistice is arranged. It is said on what seems good authority that overtures have been made by Russia for an armistice, and that the Japanese are under consideration of the grand council and the general staff. There is a strong feeling here against any cessation of hostilities until the plenipotentiaries have met. If Japan grants the armistice, it is expected that the entire personnel of the joint commission will be announced or even determined for another week, with the chances that the selections will not be completed for a fortnight.

The exchanges at this time have to do only with fixing a time for the assembling of the conference, but suggestions are also to be made as to the number of plenipotentiaries. There will be either two or three, according to the present intention.

Credit for United Japan; Disrupted Russia Bankrupt

NEW YORK, June 17.—A startling contrast is presented by the financial situation in Japan and the crisis that has been reached in Russia.

In Japan the government is preparing to float a new loan which can be obtained easily in America or England, with which to return to the people of Japan the \$250,000,000 advanced by them for war purposes.

In Russia, according to the dispatches from St. Petersburg, the financial crisis has reached a formidable shape and a panic marked the closing of the bourse.

Panic Threatens.

Government lottery bonds, which had gone to 415 rubles at the beginning of the week on the prospect of peace, dropped to 397 rubles, and all other securities are weak. The government, its credit at home and abroad impaired, and at its wits' end for money, is threatened with a great domestic industrial upheaval.

There is another strike at the Putiloff Iron Works, where the Justy strikers began, and 12,000 men are out. Other great factories will join the movement during the Russian Whitethistle week, which is now beginning. Already workmen in the provinces are joining. The railway employees at Tomsk have struck, and the trouble is holding up.

Demands are made everywhere for political as well as economic reforms.

\$12.20 to Niagara Falls and Return Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Imperial Council, A. A. O. of Mystic Shrine. Tickets sold June 18 and 19, good returning until June 24, or on deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, to June 30. Two through trains daily, shortest and quickest route. Tickets good returning via Philadelphia, if desired, with stopover at that point.—Adv.